Chief of the Six Nations, He Kept at Great Confederation Past for the Having New York from the Reds-His Life at Johnstown-His flows With Mollie Brant, Stater of Famous Joseph Thyandenaga.

ws. Oct. 2.-The sense of historical n the minds of a great people, will New Yorkers, on consideration, to place trators and statesmen. He died July 1774, a year before the battle of Lexingand two months before the Continental ress assembled at Philadelphia. William ne intimates that had he lived and been ed to favor the colonies he might have meded George Washington as the liberato America. At his funeral on Wednesday. 13, his pall was borne by Gov. Frankof New Jorsey, the illegitimate son of amin Franklin; by the Judges of Supreme Court of New York, and Banyar and De Lancey, and when he en interred in his family vault at Johns-, under the altar of its stone church, the fations, almost in a body, attended, and ollowing day had a separate ceremony to their respect to the white man who for y years had been their friend and bene-tor. Mr Stone says that his distinguishing enture was integrity, and that the Indians sloled and cheated for a long series of years, ould have regarded the name of Englishmen a synonyme of fraud and deceit but for the of this Irishman, who had never deceived thom.

He governed the Indians of North America om the Mohawk River to the great lakes ad the Mississippl, and after the defeat of catine's conspiracy, following the Free mr. his power was greater than ever. so that



he was visited by Pontiac at Oswego in 1766, where, in the presence of Johnson, in his seariet blanket bordered with gold lace, and unded by British officers in brilliant uniorm, the Ottawa chief reached out his hand beneath his tall plumes, and said: "While I had the French King by the hand I kept a fast hold of it, and now having you, father, by the and. I still do the same, in conjunction with all the western nations in my district, who will readily comply with anything I desire." n a few days Pontiac and his warriors launchd their canoes upon Lake Ontario, and sang a Indian melody to the sound of their oars, s they went westward laden with Johnson's

Had there been no American Revolution illiam Johnson would have been a more mous man than George Washington, as in wars on the American borders he much higher in rank and more distinin deeds. He was seventeen years ider than Washington and nine years younge than Franklin. When Washington was sent down the Monongabela and up the Alleghany ivers in 1755 he was a young Adjutant-Genend and promising person in the militia, and during the war, which he brought on precipitately, his deeds were to kill Joumonville and surrender prior to any declaration of accompany Braddock as a voluntes aide to his defeat near Pittsburgh. At that time Johnson had been seven years command of all the New York troops, and bridook made him the superintendent of the Six Nations and their subordinates, and a Major-General, and the Northern Commander a-Chief. He soon went into battle at Lake George defeated Baron Dieskau, and, though wounded in the hip, stayed on the field and saved New York from the ravages of the French. But for this victory of Johnson the defeat of Braddock would have been felt in New York and New England as much as on the Ohia But the French were reciprocally cast down, and Parliament voted Johnson five thousand pounds sterling, and George IL made him a baronet of Great Britain. It was he who named Lake George, on the brink of that battle, "in honor of his Majesty and to saer: his undoubted dominion here." His name rang through Great Britain and Amerhame rang through Great Britain and Amer-ia, and George II., the next spring, made him Colonel, Agent, and Bole Buperintend-ent of Affairs with the Eix Nations and other Northern Indians, with the salary of 200 pounds a year, equal probably to \$10,000 in the present difference of living, and he held the office and drew the salary all the rest of his life. Continuing his military work, he saw the

toglish defeated under other commanders at the same of the commanders at the same of the capacition which captured for Niagara, in 1759, upon the death of Gen. Prideaux, to whom he was second, and, giving fresh vigor to the slege, routed the French and took the garrison. He led the Indians in amherst's expedition into Canada. was presestat the capitulation of Montreal and the terrender of Canada, which closed out the franch power in North America, ridding us of stance power in North America, rations which seed the most mischievous nations which sould have been planted on the eastern hom-uphers. For these services he received from the King 100,000 acres of land north of the awk, and when Pontlac, to be revenged for he triumph of the Engilsh over the French. ed must of the Indians in North America to attack the whole line of Laglish frantiers, Sir William Johnson saved the colony of New York from the horrors sufthe county of new York from the motivate level along the lakes from Erie to Detroit.

Mackings and Chicago.

Some understanding of a man like this is

seential to grasp the family and political his-tory of New York; but in himself Johnson was ich ansterni man that in this ultra-moralie day, when we strain our heroes through small a sieve, we may loarn how far the aral man accompanies the stout official in same character. Fow names in colonial ory have descended to the present day th greater ronown, but it may be questioned her the life and character of any other leman equally distinguished have been equately appreciated or so imperfectly

on was the Democratic Robert Livton of the State of New York. Livingston. and acted the courtier and enterprising author to Governor and Council, and thus obtained a manor, with high privileges, upon this introduced redemptioners, poor German he introduced redemptioners, poor German he introduced redemptioners. male and female, to be in the nature of seris or possantry, and subject to his social courts. Johnson, a Scotch-Irishman soci connections, plunged into the woods fond these manors, when a mere child, s made his wife out of one of these Gerdistinction. His son, Sir John Johnson, New York, and butten years youngdagton. Lived to 1830, and died at

88 years of age in Montreal; he had been knighted by George III. on his own account. and became an invader of the State under St. Leger in 1777, invading Cherry Valley, and the Orown after the Revolution made him its Su-perintendent-General of Indian Affairs in North America. By Mary Watts of New York. Bir John Johnson had eleven children, of whom eight were sons; a maiden daughter of this family lived in London down to 1808; seven of his sons were in the British army and one in the navy, and of these Col. William Johnson married Susan De Lancey of Now York. Sir Adam Gordon Johnson suc-ceeded Sir John, and next his nephew. Sir William Goorge Johnson, who is still liv-ing at Mount Johnson near Montreal. Guy Johnson succeeded old Sir William Johnson in the superintendency of Indian affairs in New York and married his cousin, Mary Johnson, sister of the second baronet. During the Revolutionary war a theatre in John street, New York, was managed partly by Guy John-son. The home of Guy Johnson was Guy Park, near Amsterdam, New York, and the home of old Sir William was Johnson Hall, north of Johnstown, New York, which village he founded, and in 1772 it was the shire town of all Tyron county, that vast county which comprised most of the interior of New York State.

Sir Peter Warren, a great naval officer of England, was the uncle of William Johnson, the son of his sister Ann, and of Christopher Johnson, Esq. He built a dwelling house at 1 Broadway, afterward the residence of Nathaniel Prime, and later the Washington Hotel; the plans were sent from Lisbon, and the model of the house was the British Ambassador's residence at Lisbon. When the British ecupied New York in the American Revolution this was the most prominent house in the city, the headquarters successively of lowe, Clinton, and Carleton, and from this house, where he lodged as Clinton's Adjutant. Major André departed to meet Arnold up the North River, and never came back. Capt. Warren, as he then was, made his permanent home in New York, where he had married the sister of Chief Justice and Lieut-Gov. James De Lancey. When William Johnson was dissatisfied in the county Down, he, a younger son, came out to his uncle in New York. Peter Warren offered him control of a large estate in the Mohawk Valley if he would take his chances among the Indians. Some say that Johnson came with his uncle, but he arrived in the year 1738, at the age of 23, when he was addressed by Capt. Warren as "Dear Billie."

The Mohawk estate lay on the south side of the river, near Schoharie Kill, and was called Warren's Bush. Montgomery county now couples the tract, to the north of which, at no great distance, is the Adirondsck wilderness. Warren obtained this property through his wife, Miss De Lancey, but he added to it by purchase. The spot where Johnson sat himself down was twenty-four miles west of Schenectady.

In Ireland, like many of the North Irish, the ren. as he then was, made his permanent home self down was twenty-four miles west of Schenectady.

In Ireland, like many of the North Irish, the lad had been raised for the morcantile business, and he was therefore capable of operating a store and a plantation. There was not much ready money at hand, and the uncle would not allow his nephew to draw for more than £200 a year in his purpose of founding a semi-civilized settlement. The young man was at the age to adapt himself to the neighboring indians, and he had irish courage and humor. He rode to the mill, fifteen miles distant, on horseback, and cleared his own farm and began to trade with whites and Indians. He was stout and tall and had a masculine deportment, went out with the people and mingled in their sports, and soon wrote to his uncle: "As to my keeping in with the people, you may assure yourself of it, dear uncle, for I dare say I have



JOHNSON HALL, JOHNSTOWN.

the good will of all the people whatsoever, and am much respected, and very much on your account and on account of my own behavior, which I trust in God shall always ontinue."

A few miles distant from Warren's Bush was a Mohawk Indian town. He mingled with the Mohawks, picked up their language, and unquestionably resolved to make a man of himself in the Western world, so that he designed to establish a branch store on the Susquehanna River 200 miles to the south, and quickly bought for himself ground, where he built his mansion.

mansion.

These adventures remind us of Washington's seven or eight years among the Indians as a surveyor for Lord Fairfax, the connection of his brother. Lawrence Washington. The

of his brother. Lawrence Washington was formed for self-reliance and his body trained for war among the Indianc and the Virginia upland: bees of Bir William on the Virginia upland: bees of Bir William Johnson.

Johnson knew Latin. was not behind in the science of his day, and had a warm temperament for he married a German girl in 1739, when he was 24 years old. This girl, Catherine Wisenberg, may have been alightly above the lower grade of German settlers, the first of the self-reliance of the self-reliance

upon the Indians, as with him removed they knew of no man who could have anything like the same effect over the dreaded Six Nations, who could make Canada mourn from one end to the other. On the other band, Johnson endeavored to kidnap Jean Court, the principal Jesuit emissary among the Beneca. He diverted the Massach of the beneca in the seneral state of the warriors. Twenty nine Prench nearlies of his warriors. Twenty nine Prench nearlies of war toward Cherry Valley and Wyonging, the Americana flamed with indignation. Meanting Johnson's uncle Sir Peter Warren, attacked the French Brest fleet and captured the entire squadror of six two-dock ships and four frigates, took quantities of merchant prizes, and with an ample fortune, bought a country seat in Hampshire, England, to which he retired, and was elected to Parliament. The American nine of the St. Domingo fleet, and had taken sail of the St. Domingo fleet, and had taken sail of the St. Domingo fleet, and had taken sail of the St. Domingo fleet, and had taken sail of the St. Domingo fleet, and had taken sail of the St. Domingo fleet, and had taken sail of the St. Domingo fleet, and had taken sail of the St. Domingo fleet, and had taken sail of the St. Domingo fleet, and had taken sail of the St. Domingo fleet, and had taken sail of the St. Domingo fleet, and had taken sail of the St. Domingo fleet, and had taken sail of the St. Domingo fleet, and had the member of Parliament from Westminster, and I have no doubt in a very short time he will be a peer of England." With this well-rewarded example, can we wonder that the tendency of the Johnson family was to stand by the Crown?

Coming again to power fleet of the Wits.

And the well of the sail of the for goods, kept his books as accurately as Washington, ordered London lead to roof his house, bartering furs to buy goods with the Indians, still supplying the garrison of Oswego, superintending the militis, and acting as a Banger of the Woods for Albany county, to prevent the King's timber being stolen. In 1750 he was appointed in place of Philip Livingston, deceased, a member of the King's Council in the province of New York. From this time onward he was a public man.

The French attempted to arouse the Six Nations to attack the Catawbas in the Carolinas, which merely meant the forcing of war into the South by the French. Another great council was called at Albany, to which the Catawbas were invited; there Johnson played the grand act of leaving the Indians and resigning his superintendency; he told the Governor that he had advanced near 27.200 to the colony, and had been but peorly paid, besides large sums afterward. The Six Nations made peace with the Catawbas, and a little later Johnson sent word to the Governor that he had learned from a French deserter that 1.200 French, accompanied b, 200 Adirondack Indians, had recently passed by Oswego with the object of cutting off the wastern tribes

This information was the prelude to Washington's appearance in history. A part of the scheme was to build a French post on Onondaga Lake in addition to Crown Point and Niagara. This latter scheme Johnson dextrously broke up by asking the Onondagas to ske with the land around it for two miles, which was done, whereupon he handed over to the Onondagas £350. He offered this and to New York State, but the money was refused to him until 1753, when he was voted the land in lieu of the money. The fine city of

Syracuse now lies at no great distance from this tract.

Considering the growth of New York State and the possibilities in the life of Sir William Johnson, he was the Monte Cristo of our provincial period. Jealous of his intellect, he now began to bring books from England, the "Gentleman's Magazine." the "Monthly Review," the newspapers "regularly and stitched up." He supplemented the gift of £700 from his uncle. Sir Poter Warron, to the Stockbridge Indians, and sent the Mohawk children to be taught by Jonathan Edwards. He designed to bring the Mohawks up to the plane of education.

While he was crecting his little fortress at the Great Meadows, Commissioners from seven of the colonies met at Albany, the forerunners

British, a larger army than was sent to this country during the American Revolution. He redeemed the war by capturing Fort Niagara, and while besieging it destroying a French army which came to its relief. Without any military training he had gained two important victories in the midst of discomfiture. The Indians obeyed him so thoroughly that none of the prisoners was molested.

Indians, and sent the Mohawks children to be taught by Jonathan Edwards. He designed to bring the Mohawks up to the plane of education.

While he was creeting his little fortress at the Great Meadows, Commissioners from seven of the colonies met at Albany, the forerunners of the United Status of America; among them were Col. Johnson, De Lancey, William Smith. Thomas Hutchinson, Rodger Wolcott, Stephen Hopkins, John Fonn, Richard Peters, names to appear in future history; there were twenty-five delegators; Lot Iroquois Indians came in a the delegators; Lot Iroquois Indians came in a demanded the reinstatement with the demanded the reinstatement with the demanded the reinstatement with the demanded the reinstatement of the dim and he loved us, and he has always been our good and trusty friend." There Conrad Weiser of Fennsylvania, Indian Interpretor, inid before the New Yorkers the French encroachments on the Ohio. Col. Johnson submitted a paper upon the management of the Six Nations, recommending, among other things, that young men well versed in grammar should reside among them, that good interpreters might be had; the Indians gave up the Wyoming lands at this Convention, which allowed the Connecticut men to plant their famues colony upon the Susquehanna. If statesmanship consists in finding adequato menas to a great end. William Johnson was making the State of New Yorker aday for its motto of Excession. A plan for a general Federal Union was taken into consideration at Albany, and the plan drawn by Franklin adopted. Nobody opposed the plan except De Lancey. In many of its features it was similar to the Federal Constitution, which its author assisted in framing many years afterward. It proposed that application should be made to Parliament for an act to establish a general Government in America, which was to consist of a Freedom Government in America, which was to consist of a Freedom Government in the woods of the Monongahela. All over New York ras and composity who had always treaded the interest of the propo

it was so low and bad that they could not even find a spark with which to light a pipe. "We are under your direction and disposition," they said, "that fire we will cherish, and all other fires we will thus kick away as unnatural and hateful to us." Whereupon their chief, whose name was Redhead, showed his flery temperament in his foot, and kicked some of the fire. While Gen, Johnson was raising his forces in New York, the French Acadians were seized and expatriated. Braddock, another Irishman, repulsing the offers of the Indians, was beaten by the Indians, led by one valiant Frenchman, at the forks of the Ohio. Nothing came of Shirley's expedition against Niagara. There was no hope but in Johnson's successa. He brought his army to Albany by the end of Juna, 1755, consisting of one regiment of New Yorkers, 500 New Hampshire mountainsers, and the provincial militia of Massachusetts and Connecticut. An advanced party had built Fort Edward, and there followed Johnson with his young brother-in-law, Joseph Brant. The New England troops were ardent for battle. Lake Saint Saerament, as it had been called, was now named Lake George, and there, in the primeeval woods, Johnson put his camp for five thousand men. His plan was to build a fort at the head of the lake and remain there until he could get bateaus, and then go down the lake to Ticonderoga and from that attack Crown Point, the great French post. Baron Dieskau was withdrawn from Oswego, and, leaving his forces at Crown Point and taking Oto Indians, 700 Canadians, and 200 regulars, landed at the head of Lake Champlain, intending to attack Fort Edward and out off Johnson's retreat and annihiliate his army, and then clower settlements; his motto was Boldness Wins. Johnson was more power than we can make a good use of or less liberty than we have a right to expect. It will be a superior to liberty that we have a right to expect the stamp act, we shall all be Bepublicans; the Crown must bear all at last." His baronetage and his obligations to the Crown prevented his speaking out but he never took any steps against New York. His wild woods life brought on a chronic dysentery, which often kept him in bed for weeks, and the unextracted ball in his wound freited him much. He was often obliged to send to Albany, and sometimes to New York city, for a doctor, and while very ill the Mohawk indians resolved to carry him to their medicine spring, taking him down the Mohawk in a boat and from Schenestady to Barstorg in a litter. The solitary settler was Mike Mohonaid, an Irishman, who had a log cabin on the shores of Ballston Lake. Sir William Johnson was the first white man known to have visited the springs, and he stayed there near a week, while at the same time his old antagonist, Dieskau, was dying in France, both wounded at the same time, his strength was so lar restored that he could walk a part of the way home on foot.

He had to watch even the sermons delivered

wounded at the same tima. His strength was so far restored that he could walk a part of the way home on foot.

He had to watch even the sermons delivered to the Indians lest they do injury. The dry preacher taking for his text "God is no respector of persons," the interpreter told the Indians present that God had no love for any such people as they were; whereupon Brother Johnson got up and drew a line on the preacher. In 1708 he held one of his frequent councils with near 800 Indians at Johnson Hall, standing in the snow in the open air, and bringing on cold and dysentery. The patent near Baratoga of seven hundred thousand acres of land he had wiped out. His last important act was to hold the great Congress at Fort Stanwix, by which the title to Kontucky, western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and part of Tennessee was secured. He built a Mohawk church at Canajoharie, entertained the Harvard professors on their way to observe the transit of Venus from Lake Superior, in 1769, who might have been tomahawked, from the Indians supposing that their mathematical instruments, were surveying machinery. He created Philip Schuyler a Colonel, and refused to let Schuyler quarrel with him.

The division of Albany county was the work destroy Albany and the jower settiments; his motto was, Boldness Wins. Johnson was alert and he saw into the enemy shand; in the mildst of the woods Johnson threw up a breast was alert and he saw into the enemy shand; in the mildst of the woods Johnson covered their retreat, and his breastwork came of good use, for he had cannon behind it. of which the Indians were afraid. The French regulars advanced in prime order, firing by platoons; the Provincials behaved excelently; Dieskau's attack shifted from right to left, and he finally charged directly; the battle was terrific for that period, and Dieskau said that the Provincials fought like devils, in some instances leaped their breastworks and clubed their breastworks and clubed their breastworks and clubed their and shell were fired among them, and then the Provincials burst over their works and followed them into the woods. Nearly all the French regulars were killed; Dieskau, with three balls in his body, still fought, until a renegade Frenchman shot him, and he became a prisoner. He thought a great deal of Johnson afterward, and gave him a magnificent sword. He lived twelve years aftor the action, but finally died of the wounds received hore. He wrote while under the surgeon's hand: I know not at present what will be facility and it is a braye man full of honor and feeling." Johnson refused to have his own wounds dressed until Baron Dieskau's had been attended to. In this fight St. Pierro, who had defeated Washington previously on the Ohlo, received his death wound, and it is said that his last words were: "Fight on, boys; this is Johnson, not Braddeck!" Behaving well on the field, Johnson had been shot in the hips, and the action was conducted by Major Gen. Lyman.

Johnson instantly sent an account of the action to Boston, buys his is Johnson, not Braddeck!" Behaving well on the field, Johnson had been shot in the hips, and the action to Boston, buy well and the service of the himself of the head of the lake, which took the name of william flowers and the wow

Colonel, and refused to let schuyler quarrer with him.

The division of Albany county was the work of Johnson, and Johnstown became the county seat of Tryon county; he had sawmills, pearlash factories; he nominated all the officers, who were approved, and there Gov. Tryon visited him at the Hall and found him establishing the county courts. The British Government passed his claim for ct.000 acres of land north of the Mohawk, which the Mohawks had presented to him at such time as they wanted to have a spree at his expense, and he gave them twelve thousand who were approved, and there Gov. Tryon visited him at the Hall and found him establishing the county courts. The British Government passed his claim for 6th000 seres of land north of the Mohawk, which the Mohawks had presented to him at such time as they wanted to have a spree at his expense, and he gave them twelve thousand dollars in presents. The Board of Trade reported: "The established character and reputation of Sir William Johnson leave us no room to doubt of the veracity of his relation in this matter." Gov. Tryon reported to the Minister: "It was with real satisfaction that I saw the credit and confidence in which Sir William was held by the Indian tripes. It would be no great impropriety to style him the slave of the savages." Says Stone: "He was now unquestionably (1772) the most influential man in the province, a Baronet of the British realim. Buperinmendant of the Indian Department, a member of his Majesty's Council, a Major-General of militia, and an extensive landowner, courted, admired, and respected." At that time Tryon county, with Johnstown for its country seat, was the great West; £1,600 was voted by the Legislature to complete its iail and court house the year before the Continental Congress met, and all that Johnson asked was passed, so that the Legislature seemed to have no other business than that of Tryon county. He was one of the first men in the interior to repair regularly to the seaside, going overland to New Lendon and bathing there, and also to the eastern end of Long Island. They wanted to interest him in Lake Buperior copper minea, but he wrote: "Being now advanced pretty far in life, and my constitution greatly impaired, and having a pretty troublesome office to discharge, it is not in my power to embark in any additional engagements, however inviting." Mr. Stone says that his later years were clouded by perceiving all the signs of civil war. "Those who were acquainted with him represent the struggle in his bosom to have been great, between his power to the rown had looked thr

was blunt honesty, frankness, and generosity. He loved humor, had good Irish indignations, introduced county fairs at Johnstown, the first held in the State of New Xork, and once horsewhipped a manner of the held in the State of New Xork, and each order him the greatest character of the age."

His will is as long as that of Gen. Washington. After committing his soul to Jeaus Christ, and saying that beside his body he would "willingly have the remains of my believed wife Catherine deposited," he adds a provision for "mourning to be worn by his housekeeper, Mary Brant, and all her children; also for young Brant and William, both half-breed Mohawks; likewise for my servants and slaves." The sachems of both Mohawk the collection of the same of the collection of His name was toasted all over England and the colonies, and he broke the last link in the chain of fortresses which united French Canada with Louisiana. All the forts in western Ponnaylvania were blown up after Niagara fell. After the fail of Quebec three expeditions were sent to capture Montreal, one to go down the St. Lawrence from Oswego, another to come up the St. Lawrence from Oswego, another to come up the St. Lawrence from Oswego, another to come up the St. Lawrence from Oswego, another to come up the St. Lawrence from Oswego, another to come up the St. Lawrence from Oswego, another to come up the St. Lawrence from Oswego, another to come up the St. Lawrence from Oswego, another to come the the Come of the Lawrence from Oswego, another to come of the Lawrence from Oswego, another to come of the Lawrence from Oswego, another to come of the Africa of the St. As a dame of the Lawrence for the Mississiph of his Indians lead the French to submit without evacuating the country. As he was the Indian agent for the whole Northern colonies, he went to Detroit in 1759 to low into the fur trade and to make a permanent Indian peace, leaving the Iroquois behind him to protocc his whites. His lew soldiery, in fourteen bateaux, were fifteen days going from Miagara Rivor to Detroit, and there assembled all the tribes of the Mississiph Valley, but the people of Detroits ball and dinner, and got back home in three or four months.

In 1769 Johnson introduced the Germans to Hallons and Mississiph Valley, and was constantly ordering choice seeds. Ho made Indian treaties again at Easton, celebrated the nuptials of his daughter Many with Capt. Claus at Fort Johnson, and had his son married to Miss Watts in New York. In 1762 he prepared the timber to build Johnson Hall; he sent the brightest Monawk children, among them Joseph Brant, to school at Lebraton, Conn., which became the foundation of Dartmouth College, an institution Johnson Hall; he sent the brightest Monawk children, among the robught the came the foundation of Dartmo

THE CEAR AND HIS BROTHERS. and Duke Vindimir and the Bachel

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Russia has been strangely sefore the public eye for the last two months ot in one light only, but in three very differ ent lights. She has become notorious for the persecution of the Jews, noted for impending famine, and, more favorably, for the intense admiration conceived for her by the French

apparently without one dissenting voice.

Latent for years, the French sympathy has reached an acute stage since the visit of the fleet to Cronstadt, and under the third republic the demonstrations of friendship lavished on the Muscovite are extended to every member of the imperial court. It is testified by the hopes so warmly expressed of an early visit of the Crarina to Paris; by the reception awarded to the Grand Dukes Alexis and Vladimir; by the tokens of admiration pressed on the Russian Ambassador, Baron Mohrenheim, so em-barrassing at times as to induce this astute diplomat to remove himself for a while from France on the plea of a leave of absence, and by the ovation given with more zeal than dis-cretion to the Princess Joarewski, the morganatic wife of the late Emperor Alexander, in oblivion of the fact that she had been banished from Russia by the present Czar.

There is, however, no doubt that, indepen-dently of this sudden ebullition of enthusiasm, the Bussian imperial family is deserving of much esteem and praise. The Grand Dukes Viadimir and Alexis are both brothers of the Emperor. Vladimir is the elder of the two. If not quite so tall as his brothers, he is yet a well-grown man and has a fine figure, the gentle expression of mouth and eye common to strong characters, and bodily force, which are essentially the distinctive features of the splendidly framed race of the Romanoffs With Prince Vladimir great energy is tem pered by equally great refinement. He is the most cultured and artistic of the whole family. A soldier who has proved what he sould do in his profession, he is still fond of literature, loves music, has a taste for collect ing curios, antiquities, and works of art, minfatures and ivories, old fans and engravings, and pursues his researches himself with the gusto of a connoisseur in the dinglest bric-A-

intures and ivorcies, old fans and engravings, and pursues his researches himself with the gusto of a connoisseur in the dinglest bricabrac shops of all the cities he visits. He is President of the Academy of Fine Arts of St. Petersburg: takes an active interest in the intellectual movement of the capital: deserving literary men and artists find in him an intelligent patron and a generous protector, all the more so that there is something in the Grand Duke's nature secretly skin to theirs. He has the gift of assimilating himself readily to almost every situation in which he may happen to find himself, while remaining ever a perfect grand seigneur. If he sits down to a public gambling table at some watering place he will lose or win with an Indian immobility of countenance; if he travels he receives official deputations or spends a night incognitio at a country hotel with the same equanimity; a clever sportsman, he is reckoned a first-rate gun at the shooting parties gotten up in his honor in turn by Baron Rothschild, the Prince de Wagram, and Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and it is needless to say that he rides splendidly and hunts with the best.

In 1874 Prince Vladimir married Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schworin, sister of the reigning Grand Duke; an exceedingly pretty girl of 20, dearly beloved by the old Emperor William, and very German influence; on the contrary, she adopted the French sympathies of her new country, not in politics, from which she carefully kept aloof, but in literature, conversation, and social relations. She finds time to fulfil all the duties of her rank while superintending the education of her children, and her receptions are undoubtedly among the most elegant and brilliant in St. Petersburg.

The second brother of the Czar, Alexis, is one of the handsomest men in Russia. He has been compared to the Emperor Nicholas, of whom it was said that he realized the ideal of a demi-god; and some find a likeness in him to Jean de Beská, the fashion do not seem to imply eternal edibacy; but proba

at the hunt organized for him by Gen. Sheridan, and when the Duke of Edinburgh married an, and when the Duke of Edinburgh married at Deasaux, a the Delmonlood St. Feet shoot at Deasaux, a the Delmonlood St. Feet shoot at Deasaux, a the Delmonlood St. Feet shoot a gastronomie due to decide who could hold out longer with fork and bumper. the Russian or the Englishman, Alexis came out of the match without showing the slightest sign of being affected by either drinks or viands.

The Grand Dukes are on excellent torms with the Emperor. Alexander is, in the finest acceptation of the term, a family man; when-ever he can enjoy home life, as he does only at Fargens II. In the same of the secondary of the term, a family man; when-ever he can enjoy home life, as he does only at Fargens II. In the same of the same of the same acceptation of the term, a family man; when the same of the same of

WITHIN THE ROPED ARENA. SAN PRANCISCO IS OVERRUN WITH FIGHTERS OF ALL KINDS.

Good Work by Three Australians Changes Made in the Rules by the Melbourne A. C. – Jack Dempsey to be Tendered a Rousing Benefit. The Carroll-Myer Fight.

San Francisco is overrun with fighters. The state of affairs is the same as it was before the California Club had their fight with the au-thorities. Before that time the men who wanted a match for money were so thick that, in the language of the observing Billy Dacer. "You couldn't throw a stone without hitting a fighter." Now that peace has been restored. several new clubs have been formed, and there are plenty of scrappers about. But, big or little, they are the same scrappers that are seen everywhere. They will not make a match unless they are promised big money. As the California clubs have got tired of offering big money, the scrappers are indignant, and a large majority of them are in holes. There is not business enough to offer them purses of \$1,000 or more as most of them demand, and but one result can follow. The scrappers go in to make a few dollars in any easy way they can. "Easy" means straight or crooked, as occasion demands, so long as the operation requires no delay, and San Francisco is fast becoming tired of its residents with boxing tendencies. The funny thing about these fellows, or most of them, is that before they reached California they were glad to fight for \$100 or \$200, but

yet to be settled. The Australians have been in good fortune in San Francisco of late. The three representatives of boxiana from the colonial continent —Dally, Maber, and Billy Smith—have all won and in such a manner as to stamp them as good 'uns. Smith has been beaten before but he showed up in improved form against McCarthy of Woburn, Mass., and is now looked upon as at his best. Dally, feather weight, and Maber. the consumptive "shadow" light weight, are held in even better esteem, so Australian stock is booming in the Golden State.

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home again-if they have homes-is a question

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californians are all very fond of Jack Dempsey, too, and are going to give him a monster benefit at the Pacific Club. The data has not yet been fixed, but advices say that the show will be one of the largest, if not the largest, that ever took place on the Pacific coast. Everybody will lend a willing hand.

The latest revision of glove-fighting rules has been undortaken by the Melbourne A. C., and includes several striking innovations on those now in vogue. Under this latest system, rounds are composed of two minutes instead of three, and the rests are of but half a minute, or half the time now allowed. A round comes to an end, however, on a knock down, as in London rules. It is yet to be seen whether these changes will be approved by the masses. They will doubtless tend to lengthen contests, for the reduction of one-third of the time for fighting, will help very much toward enabling men to stay longer. The third minute of a round in a lively go, is far more arduous than the other two combined, and two or three good handlers can do a great deal toward fixing their man up in half a minute, if he has enough left to be worth fixing. As a rule, however, sporting men will probably be dissatisfied with the clause that causes a round to terminate when one of the contestants is knocked down. There is much of interest to the lover of a scrap in seeing a game man struggle to his feet within the ten seconds now allowed to the boxer who has been floored, or in watching him play a sharp game and remain in a restful position up to the last moment permitted before he is called upon to get on his pins nagain.

One change will be approved of by all. This applies to a case where one fighter resorts to hugging tactics to save himself. If a fellow the strip the strick under the Melbourne rules, the referee is authorized to allow the other fellow to be upon him to his heart's content, and no call for a break is demanded. It is always offensive to the honest spectator to see one chap who has become tired, winded, or perhaps out up a

The acquittal of Cal McCarthy in New Or-ceans seems to leave everything open to the Olympic Club of that city for a successful sea-son. The officers of the club did as much as the prosecutors to bring the case to trial, being quite sure as to what the termination would be. The verdict was what they wanted, and they worked for it in capable style. They put a lot of experts on the stand to show what really clever sparrers McCarthy and Warron were, and that they were at their best when they met on Sept. 22. With such a preponderance

were, and that they were at their best when they met on Sept. 22. With such a preponderance of testimony in favor of skill, science, and good judgment before them, it was unnecessary for the jury to leave their seats before rendering the verdiet.

The next bout that the Olympic Club of New Orleans have bulletined is that between Billy Myer and Jimmy Carroli for Nov. 17, the Grif-fin-Yan Heest match for this month having fallen through. When Myer and Carroli meet there will be fun, sure enough. These light weights—neither of whom would fight Austin Gibbons when they had a chance—have been pelting each other and Jack McAuliffe ever since they met the champion, and in the wordy conflict a vast deal of ill feeling has been stirred up. That they are both good men everybody knows, but while McAuliffe beat Carroll, and only got a draw with Myer, there seems to be a light current of opinion in favor of Carroll, because of his supposed better judgment. Myer, it will be remembered, lost his head completely when he met Andy Bowen the last time, and fouled his man repeatedly, losing the battle in consequence. But perhaps he learned a lesson then that he will always keep in mind. He is certainly a hard hitter. This was proven in the Bowen match. Myer banged the tough and thick young mulatto all over the ring, and that was what Jimmy McHale, a Philadelphian, who has a great reputation as a deliverer of punches, could not do, although he had his knutckles covered with a hard cement inside his gloves.

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NO TOWN LIKE THE METROPOLIS. A Story from the Gossip in the Smoking

Compartment of a Wagner Car. POCATELLO, Idaho, Oct. 1 .- We were seated in the smoking compartment of a Wagner can approaching Chicago. In the company were two men from southern California, one from eastern Idaho, three from Chicago, and three others who, being listeners to the gossip of the rest, did not, for a time, reveal their home

locations. The Chicago men were unanimous in their belief that the one place where ambitious men could get rich was in the town that hopes to make a success of the Fair. The men from California conceded some-what of the assertions made about Chicago

The men from California conceded somewhat of the assertions made about Chicage opportunities, but told of the wealth of their fruit-producing country, and then clinched their argument by reference to Chicage weather and smoke—especiality the weather, for a dreary drizzle was falling at the time. When he got a chance the Idaho man spoke for his own State—of its wondrous undeveloped mines, like those in the Shoshone reservation east of this town of Pocatello: of the three great crops of garden truck, of grass, and of other farm products to be gathered on the so-called arid plains when water for irrigation is to be had as it is in the Snake River Valley.

"Come up to Idaho Falls and see for yourself," he said. "We're to have a big fair there next week." But his voice was soon drowned in a torrent of words about irrigation in southern California which its natvocates poured forth. For more than an hour the talkers ceased not but at last must needs stop for want of something new to say. At that a listener who was from New York blew a long column of smoke toward the ceiling, knocked the ashes from his cigar, and said:

"Well, bors, you are all patrictic and prond of your homes, and that with good reason. But when you make your pile aud want to ge to town you all come down to the metropolis. Isn't that so?"

"That's right." "You bet." "Now you'r talking," said half the disputants in a breath, whereat everybody laughed heartily. All but the one New Yorker had been to New York to spend a vacation, and were homeward bound well content with their journey.

From the Oreganiza.

The competition for the prizes for the greatest amount of adipose tissue finally unrrowed down to three candidates. The prize for the fattest man was carried off by F. S. Ha number of Albina, who tipped the beam at 373 pounds Mr. Hammond is but 23 years old and of feel high. The prize consisted of a fine overcost. The second prize, a handsome came, was wo by Joseph McKee, proprietor of the Cactus Callidone, who weighed 282 pounds and is 6 at inches in height.